unified, however, by *rotating the container of the suspension within the magnetic field around an axis parallel to the direction of the [0001] axis which one wishes to obtain for the suspension.*[4] It is obvious that by a turn around 90° the particles whose (0001) planes have not been parallel to the field will be acted upon by a ponderomotoric force, correcting for this deviation. This effect is amplified greatly by bringing the particles gradually into an inhomogeneous region of the magnet. It is thus possible to line up all particles in both directions in a few minutes. Only then the suspending medium is hardened. The microphotographs Figs. 1 and 2 show such hardened gelatine suspensions of large graphite flakes, obtained without and with rotation and seen in the direction of the lines of force.

Referring to the remark of Professor Krishnan about the "more or less uniform" size of the particles, it may be mentioned that greatest care was taken by fractionated sedimentation and centrifugation to have the variation of sizes of the particles not larger than 5 percent.[5]

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California Institute of Technology,
January 31, 1934.

[4] This idea originated with Dr. A. Faessler first for which contribution I wish to give him full credit.

[5] A detailed description of the methods and results will soon be published in the Zeitschrift für Physik.

Errata.—The Production of Positives by Nuclear Gamma-Rays

(PHYS. REV. **44**, 948, 1933)

The factor preceding the integral in Eq. (2) should read $\alpha/3\pi\gamma^5$ instead of $\alpha/\pi\gamma^5$.

In the second column in the tenth line of the first paragraph the expected yield of positives should be about 6×10^{-8} instead of 6×10^{-9} per alpha-particle.

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